- Size Distribution of Income in 1961

Average Family Income Tops \$7,000 for New Record—Upward Move Along Income Scale— Distribution of Group Purchasing Power

PERSONAL incomes of families and unattached individuals totaled over \$397 billion in 1961. The gain from 1960 amounted to \$13% billion, an increase of about 3% percent, compared with the \$18 billion increase registered in 1960 over 1959.

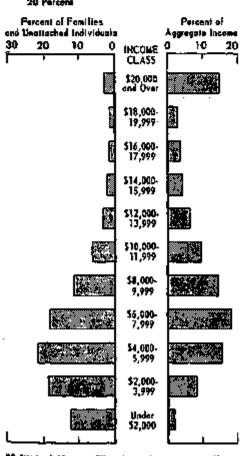
The Nation's families and unattached individuals increased by over a half million in 1961, with most of the gain in families with two or more members.

Average family income rose to \$7,020 in 1981, a gain over 1960 of almost \$200 per consumer unit. By year end

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME IN 1961

Families in the \$4,000-9,999 Groups Mave Half of Buying Power

The \$10,000-15,999 Market Hos Another 20 Percent



the total was higher as income rose substantially through the fourth quarter. When allowance is made for price increases, average real income of families and unattached individuals increased by somewhat less than \$100 per consumer unit, or about 1% percent from the previous year.

With few exceptions, income per consumer unit in terms of real purchasing power has increased steadily throughout the postwar period. In constant dollars, the average family personal income in 1961 represented an increase of about 30 percent over 1947, equivalent to a growth rate of approximately 1.8 percent per year.

Upward shift in distribution of income

Increases in average family personal income resulted in an upward shift of units along the income scale. The usual effect of an income rise is a decrease in the number of units at the low levels of income with a concomitant increase in the higher income intervals. Table 2, which provides size distributions for recent years, shows a decline from 1960 to 1961 of about 2 percentage points in the number of units below \$4,000 with a corresponding rise in units above that income point. In terms of absolute numbers, the increase in units above \$10,000 was about 700,000.

The effect of these changes can be seen in the accompanying chart which shows the percent of units and of income in each of \$2,000 intervals in 1961. The largest concentration of units is found in the income class \$4,000 to \$6,000, which contains approximately 22 percent of all consumer units. The classes below and above this modal class show almost equal concentration, the three classes together accounting for almost 60 percent of all the units

in the distribution. Of particular interest is the growing percentage in the income intervals above \$10,000 where over 17 percent of all units were found in 1961.

As compared with the average (mean) income of \$7,020 for 1981, the most frequent income per family (mode) was \$4,660. The median, or middle income of the distribution, i.e., the point above and below which one-half of the families fall, was \$5,720.

Table 1.—Average Family Personal Income Before and After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability and Average Annual Earnings Per Full-Time Employee

	Number of families		mo no	ion) pe f (profi) fndlykli		Atorege (mesa)
	and uned- tached Individ-		re lox	Aite	L fér	eumbrea per full- tirus con-
) vale (militans)	In our reat dollars	1901	In ear- rent clotters	In 1961 dol- lora	ployes (fq surrent dollars)
1029	34. L	12, 340	\$4,230	121, 230	\$L, 200	\$1,404
1047	41.7	4, 130	5,430	2, 720	4,800	2,688
1048	41.8	4, 350	6,410	4, 010	4,990	2,795
1040	47.8	4, 170	5,230	1, 860	4,840	2,861
1950	48.8	4,440	5,490	4,070	5,080	8,008
1951	49.5	4,000	5,090	4,420	5,120	8,231
1962	60.2	5,120	5,820	4,570	6,190	8,414
1958	50. 6	6,360	6,000	4,850	5, 410	3,667
1954	51. 2	5,360	5,900	4,840	6, 390	3,670
1956	52. 2	6,040	6,200	4,000	5, 640	3,647
1956	52.6	6,010	6,580	5. 400	8,800	4, 830
1957!	53.6	6,240	6,610	8. 610	8,940	4,205
1968	54.0	6,280	8,630	5. 670	8,690	4,240
1980	88.2	0,010	8,790	6, 930	6, 100	4,667
1980	88.1	0,840	8,930	6, 166	8, 230	4,706
1981	90.6	7,020	7,020	6, 226	6, 320	4,857

 The price indexes used as definites are those amployed in defining the personal communities expenditure series in the pallocal income accounts.
 Todades Alasko and Hawali.

Rise in real incomes

Table 3 provides distributions of the real incomes of families and unattached individuals. Included with data for the last 4 years, is a distribution for the early postwar year 1947 as well as for the prewar years, 1929 and 1941. Although based on less reliable data sources, the distributions for the prewar years are believed to be sufficiently

of units at high levels has shown a con-

tinued increase. As shown in the

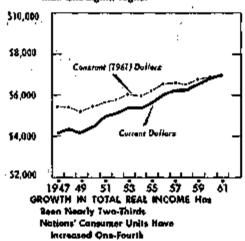
accompanying chart, the percent of

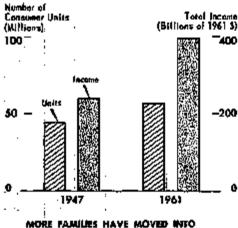
accurate to permit comparisons with the real income distributions of the present period. All the distributions in table 3 have been adjusted for price change and are in terms of 1961 dollars.

For the years shown, the percent of units in the class below \$2,000 has shown a steady decline over the entire period. At the same time, the percent

AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME HAS MOVED UP IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD

Average of \$7,000 Today Compares With \$5,000 a Docado Ago Furchasing Power of This Income Is More Than One-Eighth Higher





1961 \$ Percent 100 \$10,000 & Over \$10,000 and Over 80 \$5,000. \$10,000 \$5,000-\$10,000 40 \$5,000 Linder 20 1947 1961

HIGHER INCOME BRACKETS

markened at Community, Office of Business Economics

units above \$10,000 has approximately doubled since 1947, from 9 percent to approximately 17 percent. Over the same period, the percent of units classified below \$5,000 declined by about 17 percentage points.

Changes in income dispersion

With the rise in family personal

With the rise in family personal income and the upward shift of units along the income scale, it is interesting to examine the extent to which the income distribution has moved toward a greater or lesser dispersion of incomes. For the period prior to World War II, the changes in dispersion which did occur were in the direction of a more equal distribution.

The changes in income dispersion, which have been noted for the postwar period, have been very small in view of the magnitude of possible errors of estimation. For the more recent period, these changes can be examined

in table 10. This table shows the proportion of total personal income which is received by each of several segments of the distribution. For convenience, the segments have been made equal and consist of "quintiles," or groups, containing 20 percent of consumer units. Data on the upper five percent are also included.

With the distributions arranged in this form, it is possible to examine changes in the underlying relative distribution by noting differences between the percents of total income received by each quintile in successive years. Specifically, if no change in relative distribution occurred between any 2 years, the percent of total income in each segment would remain constant no matter what the movement in average personal income over the period. Data for this table are available only through 1960.

The virtual stability of the relative distribution in recent years can be seen by an examination of the first column.

Table 2.—Distribution of Consumer Units and Their Income by Family Income Level, 1947 and 1985-61

Femily personal lacence (defore	Nur	qber o	f forgili		unatto loos)	iched f	ndividi	uola	Ag	regate	a levn elij	r perso doll	ont fact ere)	0100 (l	ы й ын	of_
interne Loxes)	1947	IOKE	1980	1007	1958	1989	18601	IIIG()	H)47	1984	19.55	1967	1916	1000	19601	1991
Under \$3,000	11. J 17. 1 0.2 4.8 1.5	8.2 13.8 13.8 8.6 3.7 3.1	7.7 12.2 13.0 8.8 4.5	7.6 11.0 12.0 4.3 5.0	7. 7 19. 1 13. 0 10. 4 5. 1 4. 7	7.5 11.4 12.4 0.9 5.7	7.2 11.0 12.4 10.2 4.1	6.8 10.7 12.4 (0.4 6.4 6.2	18.2 41.6 24.6 18.0	9,3 90,7 97,7 \$8,5 32,6	8,7 87,4 97,5 61,0 39,7	8.6 30.2 (4.0 64.3 64.3	8.5 37.1 64.8 64.0 48.1	8.4 84.8 62.0 68.1 50.3	8.0 33.5 61.6 70.6 51.0	7.1 32.7 61.6 72.6 55.6
SL5,000 and over	.8	1.8	2.2	4.3 2.5	2, 6	\$. L	3,4	2.7	22, I	48.0	67.5	81.7	10, 0	78.6	84.6	92.1
100m-1-1-1-1	44.1	64, 7 52, 2 62, 8 63, 0 64, 8 62, 3 58, 1 58, 6 184, 6 284, 2 317, 4 334, 6 343, 3 366, 4 383, 7 Percont distribution											397, 3			
							1753	Codt fi	is full 1900	HING.						
Under \$2,000	25 26 29 20	10 26 10 7	15 23 26 17 8	14 22 14 19 9	14 22 24 17	14 21 22 18 10	12 20 22 18 11	12 10 23 10 11	. 7 28 24 14 1	3 14 23 20 11	12 21 19 19	3 11 10 10 13	13 10 11	2 10 17 19 14	2 9 16 18	16 16 14
\$10,000-\$14,000 \$15,000 and over	3	6	7	8	9 8	Š	10 6	11 6	12 12	22 17	14	10	19	17 21	18 23	10
Total	[84	100	190	100	200	100	100	160	100	300	100	300	100	100	160	l in

I. Includes Alaska end Flawell,

Table 3.—Distribution of Consumer Units by Real Income Level, 1929, 1961, 1967 and 1958-61

Panilly personal income in 1901 dollars (before jacome)	1	1պգոլի ա		qiffes a qisht (i			d .		1	Percent	, distri	hutloa		
tasor)	1000	1041	1947	1068	1738	1000	[Self s	1858	16H I	1947	1058	1939	1960 •	L#GI !
Under \$2,500 \$2,000-\$3,990 \$1,000-\$5,990 \$0,000-\$1,990 \$5,000-\$0,099	1.2664	11.4 12.0 0.2 4.7 J.8	7.3 12.7 11.0 3.0	7.3 11.5 12.7 5	7,2 11,0 12,2 10,0 5,0	7. 1 10.8 10.3 10.3 10.2	487 124 124 144	31 30 15 3	20 20 11 4	10 28 20 14	13 23 23 21 21 21 21	13 20 23 18 11	13 10 23 13 13	13 19 33 18
\$10,000-\$14,000 \$15,000 and over	1.0	2.8	(2.5 1.5	5.1 0.2	5.7 4.3	8.a 3.5	0.2 3.7	} 5	6	{ :	7đ	Iệ L	0 11	9 11
Tetat	36, 1	41,4	44,7	54,6	\$6,3	54, 1	58,6	109	100	LOS	109	194	100	100

^{1.} Judiades Alaska and Howoth.

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Table 4.-Distribution of Consumer Units and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, Sciented Years, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1950 and 1955-60

		Numb	or of for	ndike ent	d unett	nehod it	dividu	als (tho	usonds)			,	i pgregate	o forestly y	pereonali	maome (n Olle os	of dollars)	
Eschill, foustme fexes)	1844	1046	1917	1960	1065	1980	(857	1058	1950	LOEQ !	1044	194B	1017	1060	1055	1956	1967	1958	1959	19801
Jader \$1,000 1,000-\$1,000 2,000-\$2,909 3,000-\$2,800 4,000-\$4,900	8, 108 8, 702 7, 723	3, 829 7, 808 6, 791 8, 590 6, 364	3,748 7,370 8,469 8,628 5,725	3,80± 7,454 8,601 8,686 7,054	8, 941 5, 917 7, 339 7, 328	7, 713 8, 367 0, 766 7, 401	7, 041 6, 374 6, 490 0, 800	7, U80 5, B1U 8, 020 6, 810	7, 511 4, 234 6, 125 6, 413	7, 218 5, 063 5, 020 0, 327	2, 300 12, 338 21, 038 21, 000 20, 291	2,017 11,570 22,007 29,000 23,950	1, 973 11, 231 21, 170 30, 045 26, 588	1, 043 11, 533 20, 273 20, 053 31, 533) 0, 326 14, 871 20, 816 33, 021	8, 688 13, 634 23, 679 33, 331	8, 584 13, 483 32, 768 30, 623	8, 586 13, 847 23, 262 30, 567	8, 390 18, 200 21, 491 28, 882	8, 04 12, 70 20, 70 28, 40
8,000-\$1,460 8,000-\$7,460 7,600-\$8,906	7, 200	3,085 2,647 1,781	8,474 3,181 2,170	4,004 8,850 2,788	6, 321 6, 925 6, 203	6, 241 7, 203 6, 116	6, 201 7, 862 6, 778	8, 228 7, 598 8, 679	6,024 7,817 7,722	0,005 8,007 8,238	18, 739 14, 942 11, 802	10,725 10,638 14,005	18, 987 20, 812 16, 464	23, 003 24, 578 23, 364	34, 648 40, 811 44, 408	34, 208 48, 165 52, 464	33, 080 50, 472 58, 189	\$9,207 50,677 69,11T	33, 154 52, 474 00, 315	\$3,00 56, 82 70, 77
30,000-\$14,000 U5,000-\$19,000 20,000-\$24,600	707 246 108	1,070 342 148	1, 100 200 L07	1,590 414 218	3,008 883 878	3, 704 1, 112 432	4,312 1,280 595	4,000 1,872 518	6, 270 1, 729 562	6,883 3,429	0, 483 0, 215 2, 206	12,784 6,002 3,105	14, 300 6, 550 3, 700	18, 810 7, 083 4, 820	30,016 16,120 8,382	46,646 19,651 7,611	51, 888 22, 117 11, 000	85, 802 25, 616 11, 511	62, 951 20, 482 12, 915	80, 61 85, 46
20,0 00-549 ,600 50,0 00 strd over	140 40	19)	208 55	204 84	452 116	512 i 135	564 147	677 150	638 179	ן ^{ייבר} יין	4, 064 8, 007	6,808 4,837	0,679 4,503	0,743 7,000	16, 140 10, 213	17.242 11.540	\$8,963 12,630	10, 178 12, 716	20,002 16,172	J ~~ ~
Tela]	40,880	43, 329	44,740	48,890	92, ITO	52, 850	63,650	54, 520	\$5,300	\$0,080	147,722	170,705	\$84,598	217, 203	294, 239	327, 448	334,647	345, 257	385, 432	#8, 7 f
verago (moan) funsiy peragoni incomo							ļ 		ļ	···	\$3,014	83, 9 40	54, 120	\$1,414	\$5,640	\$0,007	20 , 238	34, 234	4 0, 008	\$5,84
										Perc	ent Alstri	Chutlon								-
Juder 61,000 1,600-81,909 2,000-82,909 3,000-83,909	ID. 7 IR. 8 21. 4 I达. 9 11. 1	8.8 17.6 20.3 19.8 12.4	8.4 10.5 18.9 19.3 12.8	7. 9 (4. 3 (7. 6 (4. 4	11.3 14.6 14.6	14.0 10.2 12.0 14.0	14.2 10.0 12.1 12.7	14.1 10.1 14.1	13.6 9.6 11.1 11.4	12.0 0.1 10.0 11.3	1,0 8,4 14,9 18,3 13,7	1.2 6.8 12.9 17.6 14.0	L1 0.1 11.5 10.3 13.6	0,8 8.3 8.3 14,5	} 32 52 88 112	2.7 4.3 7.5 10.5	2.0 4.0 6.6 9.1	2.6 4.0 6.8	2.3 3.0 5.0 7.0	1. 3. 5. 7.
6,00 0-83,00 0 0,00 0-87,40 0 7,60 0-\$0, 000	0.2 8.5 3.4	7.1 5.0 4.0	7.8 7.0 4.8	9.6 7.0 8.6	12.3 13.3 10.0	11,8 13.0 11,6	11.0 14.1 12.0	11.4 12.0 12.0	10, 9 14, 1 14, 0	10,7 14.3 14,7	0,3 10.1 8.0	0.8 0.0 8.7	10.9 11.3 10.0	11,8 11,8 10.8	11.8 16.8 14.1	10.6 15.2 10.8	20, 1 16, 1 17, 4	10.0 14.8 17.3	9.1 14.4 18.2	14. 18.
i0,0 ce- \$14,008 i.6,0 ce- \$10,008 20,0 00-83 4,000	1.7 .4 .8	2.6 .5	2.7 .8 .4	8.1 .8 .4	5.9 1.7	7.2 2.1 .5	8.0 2.4 .9	8.5 2.5 0.	0.0 3.1 1.0	10.4	6.7 2.0 1.0	7. 5 8. 3 1, 0	7,7 3.6 2.0	8.4 3.8 1.7	12.6 3.6 3.8	14.4 0.0 8.0	11.6 6.6 3.3	10.3 6.8 3.4	17.2 & 1 & 5) _{18.}
25,066-\$49,909 20,000 and over	::	:t	:5	.0	: \$ 2:	L.9	1. L . 5	1.1	1.] .3	••	2.1	3.7 2.8	3.7 2.7	£.5	8.1 8.5	5.4 3.7	1.7 8.8	5.6 8.7	6.7 4.1	22.
Tefal	Lee. 0	180.0	109.0	160.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	ten d	100.0	180.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	200.

J. Includes Alaska and Howett.

The two lowest quintiles experienced slight decreases in their share of income received. The third, or middle quintile, which is included within the income range \$4,660 to \$6,540 in 1960, shows almost complete constancy while the upper two quintiles enjoyed increases in their share of total income. The gains in the highest quintile, however, appear to be concentrated in the lower part of that segment, since the share of the upper five percent of the distribution decreased slightly. It must be emphasized that decreases in share do not imply decreases in average income for the particular segment over the period but merely register differential effects among groups. Thus, an examination of mean incomes for the segments given in the same table shows increases for all quintiles over the period.

A comparison of the distribution for 1960 with that for the early postwar year 1947 shows that the more recent year has somewhat smaller percentages in both the lowest and highest quintiles with the second quintile remaining unchanged and the next two showing improved positions.

Data which would permit a full analysis of these changes are not available. It is possible, however, to point out some factors which appear to be relevant over the recent period.

Effect of older age groups

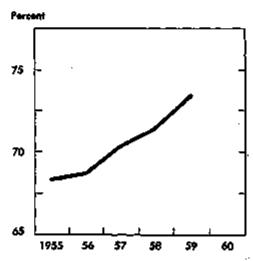
The reduced share of the lowest quintile appears to be at least partly due to changes in the characteristics of our population which have been in evidence for some years. When these changes are taken into account, the decline in percentage share is not surprising. The characteristics of importance in this connection are the gradual aging of the population and the growing importance of social security benefits and other transfer payments which provide the means for the establishment and maintenance of separate households for the elderly.

The number of families with family heads in the older age category is constantly increasing. According to a recent Bureau of the Census study, the number of such families with heads aged

65 and over increased by about two percentage points over the last decade. Such families, according to the same study, characteristically list fewer family, ly members than the average family,

DIVIDENDS MORE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

Persunt of Dividend Receivers at Lower Income
Lovels Intradeing on Ownership Base Breadens'



*Based on adjunted gives income closure outside of the top five percent of fear intern distribution.

Dela: 18\$

U.S. Department of Community, Office of Stationary Expension

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Table 5.—Distribution of Families and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-60

				1400-		-1, 2500						
Family personal lacoms (before		Numb	y of fami	iles (the	ussands)			Aggrega (te family millions	persono of dollars	l Incomo	
lacome texas)	1956	1086	1967	1958	1959	1960 1	1955	1956	1067	1968	1969	1900 1
Upder \$3,000 \$2,000 - \$2,550, \$3,000 - \$3,550, \$4,000 - \$4,000	3, 948 3, 846 6, 842 6, 581	3, 664 3, 345 5, 278 0, 239	8, 678 3, 279 4, 809 5, 827	3, 611 3, 320 4, 911 4, 723	3,500 3,193 4,392 5,268	3, 287 3, 000 4, 105 6, 005	4, 680 9, 636 20, 763 29, 660	4,500 8,440 18,017 28,401	4, 376 8, 201 17, 136 20, 270	4, 291 3, 444 17, 299 34, 823	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	3,96 7,88 14,04 22,97
\$5,\$80~\$5,988. \$6,\$80~\$7,488 \$7,\$80~\$9,098	5,943 6,704 6,068	5, 788 6, 186 6, 6 54	5,000 7,228 0,686	5, 627 7, 225 6, 664	5,391 7,380 7,480	6, 320 7, 49 0 7, 973	89, 500 44, 840 43, 292	31,745 46,383 51,116	31, 046 48, 327 58, 501	30, 936 48, 411 57, 274	20,044 40,585 04,203	20, 25 50, 44 68, 52
\$10,000-\$14,000 \$16,000-\$10,998 \$20,000-\$24,998	3, 002 964 367	3,714 1,080 421	4, 217 1, 204 483	4,502 1,344 506	8, 147 1, 098 568	à, 490 3, 346	36, 186 (34, 905 8, 149	44,720 18,085 9,308	60, 781 21, 678 10, 714	54, 595 28, 631 11, 281	61,502 28,960 12,623	677,09
\$50,000-\$49,999 \$50,000 and over	(21) 110	491 128	644 140	614 143	010 171	,,410	14,400	16,061 10,061	10, 273	焦쎪	20, 193 14, 356] "" "
Total.,,	42,470	43,450	43,670	44,129	44,780	45, \$70	208, 939	290,086	305, 336	111,727	332,612	329, 16
Avenga (moso) ismily peramoi (novme		<u></u>					\$0,303	\$6,700	\$6,592	\$7,00 5	\$7,428	67, 64
					F	eccent di	istrihutik	м				
Under \$9,000 \$2,000-82,000 \$3,000-83,000 \$4,000-84,900	0,3 8,9 13.7 16.4	8.4 7.7 12.2 16.1	6.2 7.6 11.1 13.3	8.0 7.4 11.1 13.0	7.8 7.1 9.8 11.7	7.3 0.6 9.3 11,2	1.8 3.0 7.7 31.0	1.0 2.9 6.4 10.1	1.5 2.7 0.0 8.0	1.4 2.7 5.0 8.3	1.3 2.4 4.7 7.1	1.248
\$8,000-\$5,988 60,000-\$7,499 87,600-\$9,099	18.0 16.7 11.9	12.4 M. 0 13.7	18.0 16.5 15.1	12.7 10.4 15.1	J2 8 IB 6 IG 7	11.7 18.5 17.6	12,1 10,7 10,1	JO. 0 10. 0 17. 6	10.2 14.8 18.5	9.0 15.8 18.4	8.9 14.8 10.8	8. 14. 19.
\$10,000-\$14,990. \$15,000-\$19,999. \$20,000-\$24,999.	7. 0 2. 0 . 0	8.6 2.6 1.0	9.7 3.0 1.1	10.8 3.0 1.2	11.6 2.6 1.3	12.6	13.5 5.5 3.0	16.4 E.4 8.2	10.0 7.1 8.5	17.5 7.4 3.6	18. 5 8. 7 3. 8	19. }
120,000-849,899 160,000 and over	. 3 1. 0	.3 L1	1.1 .3	1.3 .3	1.4	7.4	8.6	4.7 3.8	8.0 8.9	3.0 3.0	6, 1 4, 8	[²¹

l. Inchales Alaska and Hawali.

Table 6.—Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955–60

Family personal income (boforo		Number	of anati- (thous		ðlvíðusk	•	İ	Ageregu (to family millions	r persone of doller	d Intome s)	
Income taxes)	1956	1956	1967	1958	1050	1960	1088	1966	1987	1068	1989	1956 1
Under \$2,000	4,283 9,300 1,477 787	4, 040 2, 052 1, 817 883	4,048 2,083 1,621 980	4, 109 2, 171 1, 718 1, 077	4,006 2,121 2,734 1,146	3, 926 2, 976 1, 770 1, 272	4,436 5,235 5,112 3,412	4, 188 6, 100 6, 243 2, 530	4, 209 8, 222 5, 023 4, 347	4,804 8,408 6,060 4,778	4, J2L 4, 284 6, 023 5, 060	4,458 5,189 6,140 5,490
\$5,000-\$5,000 \$6,000-67,490 \$7,600-\$0,990	378 221 138	453 268 161	54D 32N 183	90L 37L 3L5	042 437 237	696 349 265	2,048 1,468 1,170	2, 463 1, 772 1, 268	2, 040 2, 148 1, 051	3, 277 2, 468 1, 837	3,589 2,888 2,022	3, 756 2, 366 2, 258
\$30,000-\$14,009 \$38,000-\$10,009 \$30,000-\$24,009	66 10 11	81 22 12	05 25 12	107 28 18	123 31 13	145	779 394 242	948 383 242	1, 121 438 262	7, 987 484 280	1, 450 526 292	L, 690
\$25,800-\$19,800 \$50,000 and over	16 6	13	20 7	22 8	24 9	} #S	545 598	en en	080 078	744 742	790 905	2,63
Tetal	9,500	8,500	9, 980	10,500	10, 520	14, 694	25,300	26, 762	20,421	31,530	32,626	44,86
Average (mosts) family personal income		<i>-</i>	- 				62, 468	\$3, 016	\$2, 937	\$3,003	AI, 120	£3, 23
					ř	'ergent d	istribatio	'n				
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-\$2,000 \$3,000-\$2,000 \$4,000-\$4,000	45. 2 21. 2 15. 5 E. I	42.6 21,6 16.0 8.2	40.8 31.0 14.1 0.5	30,7 20,7 30,4 10,3	28. 1 20. 9 16. 6 16. 8	36. 7 19, 4 10, 6 11, 5	17. 6 20. 7 20. 3 13. 4	18.7 19.1 19.7 14.3	14.4 17.8 18.2 14.8	13. G 17. [18. ø 18. 2	12,6 10,1 18,4 18,5	14, 1 16, 0 17, 1 18, 1
\$5,000-\$1,000 \$8,000-\$2,400 \$7,500-\$0,009	4,8 2.8 1.4	4.8 9.8 1.7	1.1 1.1 L9	5.7 3.6 2.0	01 41 22	6.4 4.8 2.5	B.1 £8 4.■	9.9 0.0 8.1	10.0 7.8 6.7	JD. 4 7. 8 5. 8	LL 7 8.8 0.2	10,1 0.1 0.1
\$10,000-\$14,000 \$16,000-\$19,000 \$20,000-\$21,910	.7 .2 .1	.8 .2	L0 .1	1.0 .3	L3 .3	1.8	8.1 1.2 1.0	9.6 1.4 .9	3.8 1.5	4.D 1.6	1.1 1.6	1.1
	.2	.2	.2	:2	:2	.8	23	2.2	2.3	24	2.4 2.4	7.4
\$25,000-\$10,919 \$69,000 and over	. 1	.1	٠L			ľ						,

^{1.} Includes Aleska and Flavoli.

manifest smaller participation in the labor force, and are therefore more dependent on income sources other than wages or entrepreneurial carnings.

The increased importance of retired families is also suggested by additional Census data which show an increase over the past decade in the percent of families listing no earners. Thus, families in this category constituted 6.4 percent of all families over the period 1952-56. For the period 1957-60, the same group averaged 7 percent. It is to be expected that a group within the population which does not share fully in productive activity would experience less than average gains in income.

The increasing role of private peneions and social security payments is also of importance. It is not merely that such income is characteristically less than former earnings but, more importantly, the presence of such income permits separate residence and independent economic life for many recipients. Many units also succeed in maintaining separate economic status by drawing on accumulated savings. This splintering of consumer units in a manner which increases the number in the low income classes may reflect the growing independence of an important segment of the population but will have adverse effects on measures of income dispersion.

Proportion of multisarner families increasing

It is difficult to point to specific factors operating to increase the percentages in the fourth and fifth quintiles. Since there has been an increase in the number of professional and managerial workers in recent years, it would appear that some occupational shifts are invloved. But it appears equally likely that the changes are due to the increased participation of some consumer units in productive activity. This is evident from Census surveys made over the past decade which show an increase in the percentage of families listing three or more earners per family. For the period 1952-56, for example, families in this group averaged about 9.1 percent of all families, while over the 1957-60 period the percentage was 10.2. For the last year, 1960, the percentage reached the high of 10.6 percent of all families. Over the same period, declines were registered by families having only one earner.

These changes appear to be taking place despite an overall decrease in the number of employed per consumer unit. Over the past decade, the number of employed persons per consumer unit has declined, but the decline is apparently explained by the growing propertion of families having no earners already mentioned in connection with the low income groups.

For families which show increases in the number of earners, income gains can be substantial. Bureau of the Census data show that median incomes for two or more earner families lie well above the median for the whole distribution. It would appear likely, therefore, that the increased labor force participation of such families would increase the share of the upper portion of the distribution.

Dividends more widely distributed

The increased participation of some families in productive activity is not necessarily confined to the case of additional earners. Increased holdings of income producing assets can have a similar though undoubtedly less pronounced effect. Over the past decade. for example, there has occurred a marked increase in the ownership of stock. Estimates of such ownership have shown almost a doubling over the period. There is evidence from Internal Revenue Service data that the total incomes of the new owners of such assets also lie well above the average for the entire distribution.

It appears that a substantial broadening of the dividend base has occurred. In 1959, 8 percent of all tax returns reported receipt of dividends. accompanying chart shows the percent of dividend recipients who were classified below the high income category. For purposes of this analysis, the upper five percent of all tax returns has been taken as the group with high incomes. In 1959, this category of returns had incomes in excess of \$11,660. The chart shows an increasing proportion of returns with dividends classified in the lower portions of the tax return distribution. In 1955, for example, approxi-

Table 7.—Distribution of Farm Operator Families and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-60

			*******	CFBO3	41 1142	/IIIRC I.A	-y-cu ₊ 1-									
Panally personal income (balare	Num	ber of for	ro operat	or famili	es (Livote	sonde)		Approgra	le fornity millione	payaoua of dollars	l income					
Incoma insee)	1055	1968	1957	1958	1069	10001	1965	1950	1987	1958	1969	1980 \$				
Vinder \$3,000 \$2,000-82,998 \$3,000-\$3,998 \$3,600-\$4,999	1,000 072 772 640	1, 508 914 754 539	1, 427 011 730 620	1, 216 550 699 652	L, 297 859 000 512	1, 104 813 809 816	1, 566 2, 409 2, 090 2, 447	1, 887 2, 330 2, 622 2, 482	I, 793 2, 258 2, 503 2, 300	1, 602 1, 100 1, 100 1, 135 1, 122	1, 659 2, 128 2, 498 2, 299	1,465 2,018 2,834 2,805				
\$5,606-\$5,999 \$6,000-\$7,199 \$7,500-\$0,999	383 330 240	3 387 380 403 384 591 2 053 2 110 2 127 2 236 2 100 2 2 316 344 383 407 301 380 2 233 2 232 2 263 2 719 2 411 2 2 310 2 200 2 200 2 200 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2														
\$10,000-\$14,999 \$18,000-\$10,999 \$20,000-\$21,909	163 42 78	14	40	(2)	40	յու Մու	791	751	787		633	2,370				
\$25,000-#10,999 \$80,000 and erec	2 <u>1</u>	2L 6	22 5	27 6	23 8] "	871	720 387	714 431	872 630	740 448	,,,,,				
Total	6,067	4, 969	4,556	4,749	4,648	4,500	16, 827	19,562	10,066	£1,468	t8,745	20,566				
Average (messa)		******	·		·····		\$3, 917	44,01 5	\$\$'11r	\$1,821	\$4,252	24, \$13				
				Pol	oent dise	ribution										
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-\$2,000 \$2,000-\$3,000 \$4,000-\$1,000	31. 6 10. 1 16. 2 10. 7	30. 8 10. 0 15. 2 10. 8	29. 4 IR. 6 IA. 1 IQ. 9	28. 6 17. 9 14. 7 11. 4	28.0 18.5 16.1 11.0	35.6 17.0 14.7 11.4	10.0 12.1 13.4 12.3	8.8 11.7 13.1 12.0	0.0 11.2 12.8 11.8	7.2 7.6 11.4 11.4	8.3 30.8 32.3 11.6	7.2 0.8 11.4 11.3				
\$5,000-\$5,900 \$6,000-\$7,499 \$7,500-\$9,000	7. 8 6. 0 4. 7	7.8 0.0 6.0	8.0 7.3 4.3	B. 0 B. 0 G. 6	8.3 7.0 6.6	8.6 8.0 0.5	10. 6 11. 2 10. 3	10.6 11.5 10.7	10.7 11.8 11.0	10.4 12.7 12.4	10. 6 12. 2 12. 4	14.4 12.7 13.8				
\$10,000-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$10,999 \$20,000-\$94,949	3.0 .8 .4	3.2 .0 .4	7.4 .0	4.2 1.3 .6	2.6 Li	4.2	9. 2 3. 8 2. 0	9.5 3.8 2.1	19 11	L1. 1 7 4. 7 2. 5	10.9 4.2 2.3	11.1				
\$25,000-\$40,950 \$60,000 and over	:1	:1	:11	.6 .1	:1	֓֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	\$.5 1.0	3.0 3.0	1 f 1 f	4.1 2.5	2.3 2.3	["				
Total	100.0	L00.0	100.0	100.0	800.0	106.0	104.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	L##. #				

^{1.} Includes Alaska and Hawell.

Table 8.—Distribution of Nonform Families and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-60

							1700-0	<u> </u>				
Family personal Income (before	Ņu	mper of	porder m	(amiljes	((housau	дв)	l .	VEILOE0	to family millions	of golfst: Doleogra	1 (ECOEM) 5)	
income (ares)	2985	1958	1957	3968	1959	1880 -	1855) 96 8	LEAST.	1058	3059	1900 1
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-\$2,000 \$3,000-\$3,000 \$4,000-\$4,000	2,347 2,837 6,090 6,016	2 149 2 401 4 620 6 003	2, 140 2, 368 4, 133 5, 208	2, 295 2, 489 4, 213 6, 101	2,200 2,205 3,003 4,755	2, 124 2, 193 3, 490 4, 579	2, 804 7, 227 18, 023 27, 108	2, 612 0, 107 16, 695 27, 000	2, 883 0,003 14, 873 23, 910	2, 729 8, 335 14, 858 23, 400	2, 620 6, 856 19, 822 21, 452	2, 502 6, 508 12, 311 20, 668
65,000-85,900 86,000-87,400 67,600-89,000	6, 800 6, 348 4, 825	5, 400 0, 511 5, 700	5, 271 6, 876 6, 330	E 364 E 819	6,007 7,010 7,223	4, 929 7, 100 7, 077	30, 507 42, 010 41, 233	29, 629 44, 101 48, 698	28, 914 46, 973 64, 812	28, 693 46, 700 64, 621	27, 544 47, 174 62, 845	27, 112 47, 858 85, 992
\$10,000-\$14,008 \$15,000-\$19,000 \$20,000-\$24,000	2, 880 825 348	3, 685 2, 046 402	4,084 1,218 484	1, 304 1, 284 483	4, 1978 1, 040 548	8,490 3,234	34, 306 14, 084 7, 746	42,824 17,947 6,667	48, 804 20, 802 10, 317	62, 208 22, 016 10, 084	60, 483 28, 124 12, 176	65, 552 81, 001
\$25,000-\$48,000 \$80,000 and over	415 185	473 124	302 136	529 136	587 184	 *** "	18, 002 0, 818	15, 932 10, 604	17, 600 11, 633	17, 302 11, 443	10, 453 13, 018	} ==, ove
Tolsi	37,681	46,381	38, 814	29, 371	48, 139	69,83 0	208,012	370,744	285,371	230, 253	312,877	329,654
Average (mean) foodly personal income							64 , 625	\$7,054	\$7,342	\$ 7, 3 72	\$7, 796	38, 049
						Porcent	Alstribu	tlen				
Under \$2,090 \$2,086-\$2,960 \$3,005-\$3,000 \$4,000-\$4,999	6.3 7.6 13.6 10.0	£.6 0.3 11.8 15.6	5.6 6.1 10.7 13.7	6.3 (0.7 (3.3	5.5 5.7 0.2 11.8	6.2 8.4 8.5 11.2	L 2 2,0 7,2 19,6	1.0 2.2 4.8 10.0	0.0 2.1 5.1 8.4	0,0 2,2 4,1 8,1	0.8 1.9 4.2 0.0	0.8 1.7 3.7 6.3
\$8,000-\$5,090 \$8,000-\$7,499 \$7,800-\$0,090	14.8 10.0 12.8	14.1 17.2 14.0	18.6 17.7 16.3	(2.2 17.8 (0.1	12.5 17.5 18.0	(2.1 17.4 18.6	12.3 17.1 16.6	10.0 10.3 10.1	IL 1 IL 1 IL 1	0.0 14.7 18.6	8.8 IB.1 19.8	8.2 14.6 20.1
\$10,000-\$14,899 \$15,000-\$19,000 \$29,000-\$24,989	7.6 2.2 .9	0.3 2.7 1.0	#8.4 2.1 1.2	11. 1 8. 3 1. 2	12.4 6.1 1.4	19.6	13.8 5.7 3.1	15.8 1.8 1.3	17. I 7. 8 3. 6	JB, 0 7. d 3. 7	10,6 0,0 3,9	20.0 24.6
\$25,000-\$19,000 \$50,000 and over	1.1 .a	L2 .3	1.3 .4	1.3 .4	L.6) ""	5.G 3.7	5.9 3.0	6.2 4.1	40	#2 £1	2.0
Telel	109.0	199.9	100.6	J00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	154.0	100,0	Jee, D	tes,

^{1.} Includes Alaska and Bawell.

Table 9.—Number of Consumer Units and Persons, and Aggregate and Average Family Personal Income, 1955–60

		Panille	s und coalto	cled Individ	udi				Pam	lles			Unotto	ahed individ	
		Number	об ресвоа\$	Family	portonal to	HCOAMB		Number	of persons	Family	r Decaonal .	(meotus		Femiliy p	kirsonal
Your	Number of consulter		Average		Average	Intome	Number of footbos		Average	,			Number of unationed	Inco	
	(millions)	Total (m)ibaus)	number consumer par	tguoest, epolitic) (tsulleb 10	Per consumer unit (dollars)	Por	(Millions)	Total (millions)	nompet	Amount (hillions of dollars)	Per family (Collars)	Per capito (dollars)	Inútykábala (millions)	Amount (billions of dollars)	Per espita (dollars)
1055	52. 2	102.7	3.12	294.2	5,040	1,868	12.7	163.2	3.79	268.9	0, 303	1,756	0.8	26.8	2,003
1050	52.8	165.8	3.24	817.4	6,047	1,916	43.4	156.3	3.60	290.7	6, 700	1,800	0.5	26.8	2,810
1057	53.0	100.0	3.15	334.0	0,238	1,980	48.7	169.0	* 24	205.3	6, 092	1, 1/20	10.0	90.3	2,037
1958	84.6	172.1	3, 15	848.3	0, 284	1,096	44.7	161, 6	3.83	311.7	7, 045	1, 930	10.8	81.5	3,003
1079	55, a	17 5. L	3.17	388.4	ս, q 08	2,057	44.8	[61. 5	31.67	892.6	7, 428	2,021	10.5	32.8	3,120
1960 \	50. 1	178.8	3.10	\$53.7	6,845	2,145	45.4	108.1	a. n	340.2	7,000	2,077	10.7	34.6	31,2372

^{1.} Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 10.—Distribution of Family Personal Income and Federal Individual Income Tox Liability Among Quintiles and Top 5 Percent of Consumer Unite, 1955-66?

	Percen	t distribut	ian et—	≱fe	LL AMOUNT	ot-			income Quintile i
Quintile	Pamily personal income	Tax Habbity	After- tex Income	Family personal income (dollars)	Tar Hability (dollars)	After- (Ax (Booms (Bollers)	Tax 10to (percent)	Gefore- (ag besin (dollers)	After- ter best (dofters)
965: Lowest S 3 4 Highert	4.8 11.8 10.4 22.3 48.2	1.4 6.0 10.9 18.9 02.8	\$.2 11.0 17.0 22.7 48.2	1, 355 3, 200 4, 631 0, 200 12, 722	20 165 268 850 1,728	1, 310 2, 035 4, 336 5, 770 10, 991	20 51 63 83 136	2,300 3,920 6,370 7,420	2, 25 3, 71 4, 96 0, 75
Te(a)	199, 0	300.0	100,6	5,440	664	8,990	9.8		
Top & percent	20.8	89.2	18.2	22, 506	4, 317	18, 576	18.9	13,070	11, 71
968: Lowest	4.8 11.2 16.8 22.3 46.3	1. 5 6. 2 11. 0 19. 0 02. 4	8.2 11.8 10.9 22.6 43.4	1, 437 8, 403 4, 808 0, 601 13, 004	46 188 833 671 1,880	1,301 9,216 4,685 6,120 11,724	22 48 46 148	2, 510 4, 170 5, 690 7, 96 0	2, 47 3, 93 5, 24 7, 24
Telci	196,5	100, #	300.0	8,007	6 0 N	5,480	16,8	*****	
Top 5 percent	20.2	36.6	16.1	24, 210	4, 053	39, 558	19.2	13, 900	12,4
057: Lowest	4.7 33.1 10.3 22.4 45.5	1.6 6.2 11.3 16.9 02.1	5.0 11.7 15.0 20.6 48.6	1,449 3,471 8,087 6,989 14,186	48 196 390 1, 65 1	1, 414 3, 275 4, 731 4, 386 12, 242	3.8 5.0 7.0 8.5	2, 580 4, 280 5, 048 8, 320	2, 4) 4, 42 5, 47 7, 50
To(s),	100,0	100,0	100,0	6, 238	C30	1,985	1,01		
Top 6 percent	20.2	38. 3	18,1	26, 130	4, 822	20, 317	19.2	14, 580	12.9
Rigbest	4.7 11.0 10.3 22.6 48.6	1. 5 0. 0 11. 5 19. 1 61. 9	5.0 31.0 10.8 22.9 43.7	1, 472 3, 480 6, 315 7, 008 14, 292	45 198 353 567 1, 206	1, 437 3, 294 4, 762 6, 476 12, 357	123 123 123 124	2,010 4,210 5,070 8,450	2 4 4,0 8,0 7,7,
Tejak	199.0	300.0	300,0	6,284	615	5, 663	2.0		
Top 5 percent	28.0	37. 6	18.1	26, 394	4, 626	26, 195	10.4	14,700	12A, C
050k Lowest	4.6 10.9 16.3 22.6 48.6	1.6 6.1 11.7 19.0 61.6	11,5 15,6 23,0 63.8	1, 512 8, 017 4, 385 7, 460 18, 067	83 200 390 042 2,081	1, 459 3, 411 4, 060 0, 816 J2, 960	3.5 6.7 7.4 8.6 15.8	2, 690 4, 490 6, 310 6, 800	2, 64 4, 24 6, 80 6, 11
Total	100,0	100, 0	100,0	0,008	676	6,032	10, 2		
Top 6 percent	20.0	37.3	1B.D	20, 428	8,028	21,381	19. L	15,700	18, 7;
Highest	4.0 11.0 10.8 22.4 46.5	1. 0 0. 2 11. 8 18. 6 01. d	4.9 11.6 10.8 23.0 43.8	1, 676 3, 768 5, 5\$1 7, 721 15, 558	65 21 L 106 613 2, 108	1, 631 8, 547 8, 175 7, 078 18, 479	15 5.6 7.3 8.3 12.5	2,800 4,060 6,810 6,200	243 43 40 84
Tu(m),,,	H40, 4	100.0	300.0	6,845	685	5,14	10.0		,
Top 5 percent	20.0	37.3	18,1	27, 348	6.118	23, 266	16.7	16, 260	14.2

Consumor units eto ranked by the of family personal income. In addition to April 1848 issue of Survey of Convent stocks, such table 3 of "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50."
 Itculaded to nextest \$10.
 Includes Alexan and Rawell.

mately 68 percent of returns reporting dividends were in income groups below the upper five percent of the distribution. In 1959, the latest year for which IRS data are available, the comparable figure is 73 percent. Similar increases can be noted for the number of interest recipients although the distribution of income from this income source has always been less concentrated than is dividend income.

To the extent that such income sources accrue to consumer units formerly without them, increases in total income can again be larger than for units without such increments. These changes, which are apparently associated with higher levels of real income. suggest higher saving levels for a growing number of units and/or changes in types of assets held.

Changes at high income levels

As mentioned above, the upper 5 percent of consumer units did not participate in the relative increase shown for the quintile as a whole. Changes in the percent of total income received by the very high income group appear to be a continuation of the more pronounced movements which occured during the period prior to World War II. The recent changes, however, are very slight, and may reflect among other factorsincluding possible shifts in the role of capital gains -some measure of estimation error. The decrease in share appears to have been halted, at least temporarily, in 1958 with the same percent of total income evident for both that year and the year following.

Table 11.—Distribution of Federal Individual Income Tax Liability of Consumer Units, Average Tax, Average Income, and Tax Rute, by
Family Personal Income Level. 1955-60

				F	imily 14	erecual .	rucome	Peacit 1	200-00						
			1965					1950					1057		
Family personal income		oral indivi me tas ligi		Areraro Ignilly	Tuz	Fed inco	eral indivi me tax list	dual Ality	Average funding	Tax	Fed inco	erai indivi mo tax list	dust dility	A Terate (amily	Тау
(befüre imcome taxus)	Azrevot tudilicus of dollus)	Percent distri- bation	Averano (dojians)	rersona) income (dollars)	cent)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distri- button	Averaro (dellare)	personal lacome (dollars)	roto (ner- espt)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distri- bution	Aversee (dollars)	nersena) Income (defiais)	(Her- cont)
Under \$1,000. \$2,000-\$2,999. \$3,000-\$3,999. \$4,000-\$4,998.	204. 635 1, 387 2, 047	0.7 2.4 4.8 7.1	25 116 184 278	1,132 2,613 3,618 4,600	22 4.6 6.4 0.2	100 688 1, 323 2, 083	0.6 2.0 4.2 6.6	25 121 105 283	1, 126 2, 511 3, 514 4, 503	2.2 4.8 5.5 8.3	197 680 1.277 1,938	0.0 1.9 3.8 5.7	20 121 197 284	1, 123 2, 509 7, 607 4, 459	2.3 4.8 4.6 6.9
\$5,000-\$6,099 \$0,000-\$7,499 \$7,500-\$0,099	2,566 3,983 4,642	9.0 13.0 14.1	409 575 779	5, 482 0, 688 8, 547	7.6 8.8 8.1	2, 572 4, 147 4, 776	8. L 13. 0 15. 0	412 675 781	5, 481 0, 687 8, 883	7. 6 8. 6 9. 1	2,633 4,271 4,190	7.5 12.6 16.4	408 568 700	8, 490 6,643 8,678	7.5 8.5 8.0
\$10,000-814,899 \$15,000-819,990 \$20,000-824,890	3, 727 1, 844 1, 322	4.6 6.8 13.0	1, 216 2, 200 3, 400	12,031 17,120 22,170	10. L 12. B 14. 8	4,600 2,443 1,609	14.4 7.7 4.7	1, 212 2, 197 3, 494	12,037 17,181 22,265	10. 1 12. 8 16. 7	5,122 2,772 1,091	1 <u>6.2</u> 6.2 6.0	1, 188 2, 150 8,417	12,032 17,164 23,244	9:9 12.5 18.4
\$25,000-\$49,900 \$50,000 and over	3, 160 3, 60a	11.0 12.6	0,997 31,298	33, 524 88, 683	201. D 311. 3	3, 587 4, 005	11.2 12.5	7,804 29,771	33, 007 88, 810	20. B 34. 7	3, 967 4, 284	11.4 12.7	0,860 29,148	33,622 85,760	20.4 31.0
Tels1,,,,	28,760	300. g	580	5, 619	9,8	31,800	190,0	(0,007	10.0	31, S0a	100.0	680	6.238	10,0
			1958					1960					1960 1		
Family parsonal income	Fed-	cral indivi- me tax lieb	dual Ality	A vorane family	Tex		mej indisk		Averer e family	Tax		eral indisk me tax Hab		Average formily	Tax
(boford Income (exes)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percont distri- bution	Avorare (doliors)	personal income (dellary)	rate (per- ecut)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distri- bution	A veroro (dollars)	rersonal income (dellara)	(per-	Amount (initions of dollars)	Percent distri- bution	A vergeo (doffgrs)	rersenet Income (dollars)	rate (per- cont) .
Under \$1,000. \$2,000-\$3,990 \$3,000-\$4,990 \$4,000-\$4,990.	130 699 1, 229 1, 897	0.5 1.6 3.7 5.6	21 110 185 279	1, 118 2, 513 3, 507 4, 403	21 46 53 62	103 629 1, 198 1, 847	0.5 1.7 3.2 8.0	25 119 190 288	1. 117 2, 510 8, 549 4, 496	3.3 4.7 6.0 6.4	178 663 1,116 1,788	0.5 1.6 2.0 4.0	25 115 189 278	1,115 2,512 3,508 4,400	2.2 4.6 5.4 0.2
\$5,000-\$5,990 \$6,000-\$7,460 \$7,600-\$0,990	2,598 4,134 5,143	7. 6 12 6 14. 3	401 651 747	5, 402 6, 696 8, 693	7.3 8.2 8.7	2, 490 4, 420 6, 868	û B 11.8 16.7	411 885 748	5, 495 0, 718 8, 587	7. 5 B. 4 B. 8	2,378 4,379 6,002	0.2 11.4 18.0	390 546 729	6,496 6,720 8,802	7.3 8.1 8.5
\$10,900-\$14,990 \$15,000-\$19,000 \$20,000-\$24,000	5, 409 2, 661 1, 718	10.1 8.5 5.1	1,150 2,066 3,313	11, 0 65 17, 144 22, 203	0.7 12.9 14.0	0,177 3,630 1,938	10.6 0.7 0.2	L 173 £ 100 1, 228	11, 046 17, 063 22, 913	0, 8 12, 3 16, 0	0,572	17.1	1, 127	11,934	0.1
\$34,000-\$40,000 \$50,000 exid over	8, 991 5, 070	11-3 12-1	0, 580 27, 108	33, 233 61, 890	10.8 32.0	4, 205 4, 700	11. 3 12. 8	6,642 20,601	98, 158 84, 712	20.0 30.0	12,424	40.2	4, 500	25, 225	17.9
	33,000	100,0	615		9.8	87, 870									

I. Includes Aloska and Dawell.

Changes in share for the top 5 percent of consumer units are also evident in the Internal Revenue Service data which provide the basic source for the OBE estimates. The tax return and OBE distributions are not fully comparable because not all income is taxable and because many families file more than one tax return. An examination of the tax return distribution is nevertheless instructive.

When the tax returns are divided into equal percentage groups, similar to those shown in table 10, it is seen that the top quintile has increased its share over the recent period. Also evident is the near stability or slight downward drift in the share of the top 5 percent of tax returns. Both of these findings are consistent with OBE distributions for consumer units.

Gains in lower portion of top fifth

In order to appraise the extent of these changes, distributions were constructed on the assumption that the relative distribution of returns was constant over the period. For this experiment, the tax distribution for 1955, after removal of capital gains, was taken as a base, and synthetic distributions were constructed for each subsequent year using a uniform percentage increase in income throughout the distribution. The synthetic and actual distributions were then compared to see to what extent differential income experience modified the distributions.

When the comparison was made with the actual distribution for 1959, this experiment resulted in fewer returns in the \$15,000-and-over category than actually occurred, suggesting that returns in income classes immediately below that income point in 1955 experienced higher-than-average incomeincreases over the period. Above the \$25,000 income point, however, the experimental distribution for 1959 showed a larger number of returns than found in the actual distribution for that year.

Data are not adequate for a full analysis of changes in the relative distribution of income as it affects the top 5 percent of consumer units. An examination of the available information does not reveal any conspictous features accounting for the small decline in its share. The examination suggests that the decline is probably due to better-than-average income experience elsewhere in the distribution rather than to any important changes within the top income group itself.

Technical Note

This article brings up to date the estimates of the distribution of families and unattached individuals by family personal income classes. For a detailed discussion of sources and methods, the reader is referred to the Technical Note in the April 1958 Issue of the Survey and to the supplement to the Survey in which the income size distributions were initiated, entitled "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50." (U.S. Covernment Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1953, Sales stock exhausted.) Prior articles in this series can be found in the Surveys for March 1955, June 1956, April 1953, 1959, 1960, and May 1961. A discussion of postwar and prewar changes in income distribution is included in the report of the Office of Business Economics on U.S. Income and Output (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1958, price \$1.50).

The family personal income distributions were constructed primarily on the basis of data from the consolidated Federal individual in-

The family personal income distributions were constructed primarily on the basis of data from the consolidated Federal individual income tax returns and from annual surveys of family income conducted by the Bureau of the Census. An account of the procedures used to develop the estimates can be found in the technical note to the article on size distributions published in the April 1958 issue of the Survey. Since complete Internal Revenue Service data were not available for years subsequent to 1959 at the time the current asti-

mates were made, the distributions for 1960 and 1961 are preliminary.

The distributions given in table 3 for the years 1920 and 1941, which are given in terms of 1961 dollars, are included in this article only to permit rough comparison with distributions in selected prewar years and are not to be considered official extensions of the OBE series to those years. The procedures which underlie the distributions for those years differ substantially from those used by OBE and, hence, do not have the same status as other distributions included in the OBE series. The two prewar distributions are the results of various adjustments for comparability made to distributions constructed elsewhere.

An account of some of the procedures used to adjust these distributions can be found in "Size Distribution of Income Since the Midthirties" by Goldsmith, et al., published in The Review of Economics and Statistics, February 1954 and, by the same author, in "The Relation of Census Intome Distribution Statistics to Other Income Data," Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 23, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1968.

Definition of terms

The definitions of families and unattached individuals are those adopted by the Bureau of the Cansus. Families are units of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together. Unattached individuals are persons not living in institutions or with relatives. The total number of

families and unattached individuals is estimated as of the end of the year and, together, are referred to as consumer units.

Farm operator families are those operating farms as defined by the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The nonfarm group includes all multiperson units other than farm operator families.

The concept of family personal income is identical to that of personal income in the national income accounts except that some adjustments have been made to remove income received by institutional residents, military personnel overseas and those not living with their families, and income retained by nonprofit institutions, private trust, pension and walfare funds. The national income account concept of personal income includes wage and salary receipts (net of social insurance contributions), other labor income, proprietors' and rental Income, and transfer payments. These include certain nonmoney items such as wages in kind, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the net imputed rental value of owner-occupied homes, and imputed interest.

Aggregate Federal individual income tax liability is defined as the total liability reported on individual income tax returns, plus an estimate for amounts uncovered by subsequent audit, minus the liability of military personnel not living with their families, and minus liability on not capital gains.

Table 12.—Distribution of Consumer Units and of Family Personal Income After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability, by Level of After-Tax Income, 1955-60

			1006					1956					1847		
Family personal income	Num- ber of furnities	A (ter-ta persona)	s (emily income	Pero distrik	cent Sullon	Nam- bor of famility	After-to: personal		Port distrik	eunt bution	Num- bar of families	A/ter-ta persocal	s formally Lincome	Pero distrib	ont oution
utter Poderal including income tax liability	end unat- bohed indi- yiduals (thou- dhods)	Aggre- gale (mil- ilons of dollars)	Aver- eto (dol- lars)	Numbar	After- tax in- come	Rand Unat- tached Indi- Viduals (thou- sands)	Aggro- dato (mil- liona of dollars)	Aver- eve (del- lers)	Number	After- tay in- come	mid unni- indi- tidusis (thor- saids)	Astro- finie (mil- liens of dollars)	A Yer- 850 (dol- hars)	Number	After- tax fb- come
Tader \$2,000 \$2,000-\$2,000 \$3,000-\$3,000 \$4,000-\$4,000	8,758 6,610 7,002 8,107	10, 119 10, 401 28, 630 30, 820	1, 155 2, 519 3, 508 4, 408	10.8 12.5 16.7	3.8 5.2 10.5 13.9	8,212 6,884 7,601 8,162	9, 489 16, 076 26, 486 34, 627	1, L62 2, 519 3, 545 4, 403	18.6 11.8 14.4 18.4	3.3 5.3 5.3 12.8	8, 131 8, 959 7, 166 7, 649	9, 334 14, 994 25, 207 24, 431	1, 148 2, 516 3, 508 4, 502	16.2 11.1 18.4 14.8	1 1 1 5 0 6 4 1 L 4
\$5,800-\$5,900 \$0,000-\$7,400 \$7,800-\$9,090	8,694 8,060 4,032	30,608 40,278 34,303	8, 477 6, 667 8, 860	12.8 (1.8 7,7	18.8 15.2 12.0	6,700 6,378 4,932	37, 205 63, 623 61, 900	5, 485 0, 685 8, 516	12,9 12,1 0,3	13, 1 14, 9 14, 7	6,863 6,821 4,542	87, 731 40, 689 47, 200	0, 404 0, 483 8, 617	12.6 12.7 10.3	12.5 16.2 16.7
\$10,000-\$14,008. \$15,000-\$18,999. \$20,000 and over Tetal.	2,880 729 618 62,170	30,830 12,437 18,438 245,639	11,903 17,001 81,775 8,000	8,6 1,4 1,2 100,6	11.0 4.7 7.4 100.0	3,205 883 714 52,880	38, 176 15, 094 22, 672 285, 648	11,811 17,007 81,621 6,403	6.1 L.7 L.8 100.0	13.4 5.8 7.9 100.0	3, 475 1, 023 787 53, 450	43, 780 17, 399 25, 184 369, 847	11,914 17,001 31,013 5,608	1.9 1.5 1.5 100.0	14.0 5.8 9.3 190,0
			1838					1000					1000 z		
Family personal income after Pegeral Individual	Num- bor of	Aflet-la personal	r family Income	Pero distrib	eent outlon	Num- ber of families	After-tar personal		Pare distri)	rent batica	Non- but of families	After-ta personal	x family lincome	Pore distrib	an t sution
-Class Ballacal Individual	Condition					I LIMBING 1					10101075				
income the limitity	ond unat- technid indi- viduals (thou- sands)	Appre- pote (mil- liens of deliars)	Arer- agu (dol- lars)	Number	After- les in- como	much creat- tached indi- viduals (thou- sands)	Aggro- gate (mil- lions of deflors)	Aver- age (doi- lars)	Number	After- tex te- come	and titus- fooked ludi- riduals (thoo- sands)	Aggro- gato (mil- lions of dollars)	A.vor- ogo (dol- inte)	Number	After- tex in- come
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-\$2,000 \$4,000-\$3,000 \$4,000-\$4,000	end unot- technol indi- victuals (thou- sonds) 8,032 5,102 7,382	gote (mil- liens of	8480 (dol-	Number 24.8 11.2 13.5 13.8	for in-	end unat- teched indi- viduals (thou-	Sete (Init- Housel	nge (doi-	Number 14.4 19.6 12.4	tex to-	und undt- ladt- ridusis (thee-	gato (poll- tions of	(dol-	Number i 12. 6 10. 0 11. 8 13. 6	tex in-
Under 12,000 22,000-22,000	end unot- technol indi- victuals (thou- sonds) 8,032 5,102 7,382	gate (mil- tions of deliars)	1, 188 2, 517 3, 517	24.8 10.2	SO SO SO SO	must smat- tachod indi- vidupis (shot- sands) 7, 946 6, 882 6, 882	(mil-)ionso: delars) 0.045 14,452 24,040	1, 129 2, 613 3, 603	14.4 10.6 12.4	taxic- come 2.8 4.5 7.3	ind unat- tooked indi- vidualii (thoo- sands)	gato (mil- iloga of dollars) 8, 630 34, 684 23, 221	(dol- iaze) L 135 2,514 3,511	12. 6 10. 0 11. 8	tax in- come
Under 12,800. 22,000-52,000. \$3,000-52,000. \$4,000-54,000. \$4,000-54,000.	and unal- toologically ideal indi- victuals (thou- sands) 8,042 5,102 7,360	gote (mil- (mil- (mil- (mil- (mil- (mil- dollars)) 9, 194 15, 330 25, 330 33, 380 37, 884 40, 717	128 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	14.8 11.2 13.5 13.6 13.6	3.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 10.9 12.1	much treat- techood indi- viduals (shout- sands) 7, 946 6, 832 7, 100 6, 718 7, 785	0.045 14,452 24,048 32,169 36,892 30,432	139 (304- 1873) 1 139 2 639 4 497 6 491	14.4 10.6 12.4 12.1 13.8	2.8 4.5 1.8 1.2 1.6	7,006 6,034 7,006 6,034 7,006 6,034 7,082	8,000 40lars) 8,000 14,000 14,000 13,000 37,012 57,012	0(4) (doi- 1020) 1,135 2,514 3,511 4,488 5,492 6,712	12.6 10.0 11.8 12.6 12.0	2 0 4.1 6.7 9.2 10.7

I. Includes Alaska and Hawali.